

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

### Shipping.

**Sailing Vessels.**

**FOR MANILA.**

The Spanish Bark  
"TERESA,"  
CEBADA, Master, will be de-  
spatched for the above Port on  
or about the 20th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**SLEMSSEN & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, April 3, 1877.

**FOR LONDON.**  
The 41 British Clipper Ship  
"LEUCADIA,"  
MEARNS, Master, will load here  
and have quick despatch.  
For freight, apply to  
**MEYER & Co.**  
Hongkong, April 20, 1877.

**FOR LONDON.**  
The British Ship  
"ANGLO SAXON,"  
J. HARRINGTON, Master, will  
load here and have immediate  
despatch.

For freight, apply to  
**MEYER & Co.**  
Hongkong, March 9, 1877.

4404, 4405

**Notices to Consignees.**

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**

**S. S. SINDH.**

**NOTICE.**

**C**ONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Indus*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godown, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on advance intimation is received from the Consignees, before 11 o'clock TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

**H. DU POUY.**

## MAR

Agent.

Hongkong, April 10, 1877. ap28

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *ZAMBEZI*.

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**C**ONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel, from Bombay and Intermediate Ports, and in connection with the *INDUS* and *SIAM* from London, and *POONAH* from Calcutta, are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns, at West Point, whence delivery can be obtained from this date.

Goods not delivered by the 28th Instant will be subject to rent.

ADAM LIND,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, April 22, 1877. ap27

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GERMAN STEAMER *FERONIA*,  
H. SCHULZ, Master, FROM HAMBURG  
via SINGAPORE.

...and the

**C**ONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above  
Steamer are hereby informed that  
their Goods are being landed and stored  
at their risk in the Godowns of the  
Undersigned, from whence delivery may be  
obtained.

Consignees wishing to take delivery of  
their Goods from the Boats alongside the  
Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Goods remaining in store after the 27th  
Instant will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on  
unless notice to the contrary is given until  
Noon Today.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
Wm. PUSTAD & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, April 20, 1877. *Wm. Pustad & Co.*

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. *Glengarry*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk by the Under- signed into their Godowns, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be sent on to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary is given before 10 a.m. To-morrow, the 21st Instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 27th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned if

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, April 20, 1877.

**INSIGNEES** of

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## For Sale.

FOR SALE, AT EAST POINT.

**FRESH CALIFORNIA HAY AND OATS.**  
Just Received, ex "Mary Whitridge."  
Apply to  
L. L. BUSH.  
Hongkong, April 19, 1877.

## HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

**THE AMENDED HONG LIST**  
in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.  
At the "China Mail" Office.

## NOTICE.

**THE UNDERSIGNED** hereby notifies that he is the **SOLE OWNER** of the Chinese Houses known as **WAI YIN FONG**, in Stanton Street, erected on Inland Lot No. 157. They are all the Property of **YONG SUI**, and nobody else has any interest in them, nor has the Undersigned any Partners in this Estate. He issues this notice to prevent disputes.

YONG SUI.

TAI YIK SHIP.

Hongkong, April 19, 1877. ap26

## To-day's Advertisements.

## GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.** will sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Room, **Praya Central**, on

## FRIDAY,

the 27th April, 1877, at Noon,—  
Oilman's STORES.—Pickles, Salad Oil, Jams, Jellies, Raisins, Cheese, Biscuits, &c.  
Cotton Socks, and Stockings, Silk Umbrellas, Electro-plated Tea Sets, Table Cutlery, Paint Boxes, Pencils, &c.  
45 pieces Gilt Mouldings.  
10 cases Courvoisier's Brandy.  
500 Japanese Fan Knives.  
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. The Lot or Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, April 24, 1877. ap27

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE UNDERSIGNED** has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of by Private Contract), on

## TUESDAY,

the 8th day of May, 1877, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, **Queen's Road**.  
All that **PIECE** or **PARCEL** of **GROUND**, Situate at **SO-WAI-WAN**, and Registered in the Land Office as **Inland Lot No. 123**, and abutting on the North side on a Public Street, measuring thereon 31 feet.  
On the South and West side on a Public Street, measuring thereon 125 feet.  
On the South and East side on a Public Street, measuring thereon 200 feet.  
On the North and West side on a Close (where a Plan for a Public Street is laid out) Registered in the Land Office as **Inland Lot No. 124**, measuring thereon 150 feet.  
For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer.  
**J. M. ARMSTRONG,**  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 24, 1877. my8



## STEAM FOR

**Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London;**  
Also,  
**Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Australia.**

**THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship LOMBARDY**, Captain Hall, will leave this on **SATURDAY**, the 8th May, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to  
**A. LIND,** Agent.  
Hongkong, April 24, 1877. my5

## Not Responsible for Debts.

**Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—**

**Mystic Belle**, American ship, Captain David Plummer, —Stimson & Co.  
**Robina**, American 3m. schooner, Capt. C. W. Hansen. —Arnold, Harberg & Co.  
**Rosetta McNeil**, American barque, Captain Brown. —Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.  
**Argonaut**, British ship, Captain John Anderson. —Meyer & Co.  
**Nyassa**, British ship, Captain W. S. Garriock. —Douglas Lapraik & Co.  
**Cockburn**, British barque, Captain Wm. Robertson. —Wielor & Co.  
**Tussocksboro**, British 3 m. schooner, Captain Messer. —Wielor & Co.

## To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOOSHOW.

The Steamship **"DOUGLAS,"**  
Captain PITMAN, will be despatched for the above Ports on **THURSDAY**, the 28th Instant, at 10 a.m., instead of as previously advertised.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.**  
Hongkong, April 24, 1877. ap26

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

April 24, *Sorsogon*, Spanish steamer, 174, J. Ochoa, Manila April 20, General. —  
**VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.**  
April 24, *Braemar Castle*, British steamer, 1424, Ayles, Saigon April 20, Rice. —  
**ADAMSON, BELL & Co.**  
April 24, *State of Louisiana*, British steamer, 1216, D. H. Johnston, R.N.R., Saigon April 20, Rice. —**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

## DEPARTURES.

Apr. 24, *Zambesi*, for Shanghai.  
24, *Nuevo Constante*, for Manila.

## CLEARED.

*Corinne*, for Bangkok.  
*Anglo Saxon*, for London.  
*State of Louisiana*, for Amoy.  
*Viscount McDuff*, for Chetoo.

## PASSENGERS.

Per *Sorsogon*, from Manila, Mr Geo. Waghorn.  
Per *Braemar Castle*, from Saigon, Mr D. B. Grant, and 12 Chinese.  
Per *State of Louisiana*, from Saigon, 13 Chinese.

## DEPARTED.

Per *Zambesi*, for Shanghai, Mr and Mrs Schönbeld, Mrs Lemarhand, Miss Robinson, Dr. Huppé, Messrs P. Dank, F. Park, and E. Gammon.

## TO DEPART.

Per *State of Louisiana*, for Amoy, 1 European.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Spanish steamer *Sorsogon*, reports: Fine weather all the way, until nearing Hongkong, when had dark cloudy weather. The British steamer *State of Louisiana* reports: Left Saigon on the 20th inst., had experienced very fine weather, and light winds from S.E. and S.W. until we made the Ladrones, from thence to this port heavy rain and fog, with thunder and lightning. Arriving here at 7.30 a.m.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

## MAILS will close:—

For **NICOLAJEFSK**.—  
Per Schooner *UZELAH*, at 4.30 p.m. To-morrow, the 25th inst.

For **BANGKOK**.—  
Per *DANUBE*, at 5 p.m., on Wednesday, the 26th inst.

For **SWATOW, AMOY & FOOSHOW**.—  
Per *DOUGLAS*, at 9.30 a.m., on Thursday, the 26th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For **STRAITS SETTLEMENTS**.—  
Per *GADSHILL*, at 2.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 26th inst., instead of as previously notified.

## MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *IRAOU-ADY*, will be despatched from Hongkong on **SATURDAY**, the 28th Instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via *Marseilles*; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

**Friday, 27th Inst.**—  
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

**Saturday, 28th Inst.**—  
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.  
11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 15 cents extra postage, until  
11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.  
Hongkong, April 19, 1877. ap28

## MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet *LOMBARDY*, will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on **SATURDAY**, the 8th May.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

**Friday, 4th May.**—  
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.  
6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

**Saturday, 5th May.**—  
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with a Late Fee of 15 cents extra postage till  
11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom, via *Brindisi* or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with a Late Fee of 45 cents extra postage, till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally closed.  
Hongkong, April 24, 1877. my8

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

## MAILS will close:—

**MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.**  
The United States Mail Packet *GADSHILL* will be despatched on **TUESDAY**, the 1st May, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, and London, which will be closed as follows:—  
2 p.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes.  
2.30 p.m. Correspondence for Japan or the United States only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage until

2.50 p.m. when the Mail is finally closed.  
Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid will be sent by British Packet.

Hongkong, April 18, 1877. my1

## Shipping Intelligence.

## HOME SHIPPING.

The following is corrected from the latest London Papers:—

## DEPARTURES.

Nov. 21, *America*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Nov. 28, *Western Chief*, from London to Hongkong.  
Nov. 28, *Madura*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Nov. 28, *Hannah Law*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Nov. 28, *New Era*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Dec. 4, *Bendutha*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Dec. 17, *A. E. Vidal*, from Hamburg to Hongkong.  
Dec. 17, *Cerrioka*, from London to Hongkong.  
Dec. 19, *Channel Queen*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Dec. 20, *Chinaman*, from London to Hongkong.  
Dec. 22, *Sophie*, from New York to Hongkong.  
Dec. 26, *Ino*, from Greenock to Swatow.  
Dec. 28, *John Nicholson*, from New York to Shanghai.  
Dec. 27, *Undine*, from London to Shanghai.  
Dec. 29, *Canaan*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Jan. 4, *C. R. Bishop*, from London to Hongkong.  
Jan. 11, *Windhover*, from London to Shanghai.

Jan. 12, *Woodhall*, from Hamburg to Hongkong.  
Jan. 12, *Hope*, from London to Hongkong.

Jan. 16, *Gryte*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Jan. 18, *Batavia*, from Hamburg to Hongkong.

Jan. 31, *Forward Ho*, from London to Shanghai.  
Feb. 1, *Robert Henderson*, from Buryport to Hongkong.

Feb. 2, *Polynesia*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Feb. 5, *Carrizal*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Feb. 8, *Daphne*, from London to Hongkong.  
Feb. 12, *Leading Wind*, from Antwerp to Hongkong.

Feb. 17, *Therese Behn*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Feb. 18, *Matchless*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Feb. 19, *Cactus O.*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Feb. 19, *F. P. Lichfield*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Feb. 19, *Malpu*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Feb. 20, *Penrith*, from London to Hongkong.

Feb. 22, *Enid*, from London to Hongkong.  
Feb. 22, *Osaka*, from London to Hongkong.

Feb. 22, *Belled Will*, from London to Shanghai.  
Feb. 25, *Argentino (str.)*, from London to China and Japan.

Feb. 27, *Gold Hunter*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Feb. 28, *City of Aberdeen*, from London to Shanghai.

Feb. 28, *D. McB. Park*, from Sunderland to Singapore and Hongkong.  
Feb. 28, *Janet Ferguson*, from Glasgow to Singapore and Hongkong.

March 1, *leles of the South*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
March 1, *Brown Brothers*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

March 1, *Khediye*, from Antwerp to Hongkong.  
March 2, *Paracca*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

March 3, *A. S. Davis*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
March 3, *Caller Ou*, from Cardiff to Shanghai.

March 4, *Nimbus*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
March 4, *Jala*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

March 4, *Lord Macaulay*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
March 7, *Alcestis*, from Cardiff to Chetoo.

March 10, *Sir Lancelot*, from London to Shanghai.  
March 11, *Deucalion (str.)*, from Liverpool to Shanghai, (left Singapore, April 20).

March 18, *Golden Spur*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
March 18, *Bessie Morris*, from Swansea to Amoy.

March 18, *Antwerp*, from London to Hongkong.  
LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—*Steamers via Suez Canal*.  
*Candia*. *Teviot*.  
*Elgin*. *Scindia*.  
*Glenalms*. *Stad Amsterdam*.

*Sailing Vessels*.  
*Duke of Abernethy*. *Corra*.  
*Commissary*. *Scindia*.  
*Kaisow*. *Melbrek*.  
*James Shepherd*.

At Liverpool.  
*Alex (str.)*. *Friam (str.)*.  
*C. W. Cophane*. *Henry S. Sanford*.  
Isle of Egin.

## General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, April 26:—

10 a.m.—*Douglas* leaves for Coast Ports.  
3 p.m.—*Gadshill* leaves for Singapore and Penang.  
4.30 p.m.—Meeting of Seat-holders of St. John's Cathedral.  
Goods per *Sindh* undelivered after Noon, subject to rent and landing charges.

FRIDAY, April 27:—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.  
Goods per *Feronia* undelivered after this date subject to rent.  
Goods per *Glenavoy* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, April 28:—

9 a.m.—Meeting of Zeland Lodge.  
*Tartar* leaves for Shanghai and Hankow on or about this date.  
Goods per *Zambesi* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

MONDAY, April 30:—

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at Mr F. Pell's residence, Praya East.

TUESDAY, May 1:—

3 p.m.—Occidental and Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

WEDNESDAY, May 2:—

11 a.m.—Meeting of Creditors in re George Frank Graham, a Bankrupt, at the Court House.

SATURDAY, May 5:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

TUESDAY, May 8:—

Noon.—Sale of Ground, at Sow-kei-wan.

TUESDAY, May 15:—

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

## Auction.

2 p.m.—Furniture Sale, at Lane, Crawford's, Queen's Road.

## Shipping.

*Pancy* leaves for Manila on or about this date.

## THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

## 香港大藥房

## A. S. WATSON &amp; Co.

## FAMILY &amp; DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

## IMPORTERS

## OF

## DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, NURSERY REQUISITES,

## SIZES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,

## AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT

## MEDICINES.

## MANUFACTURERS

## OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla, Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.25 p.m.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1877.

It must be now somewhere about six months since His Excellency Mr John Pope Hennessy received notice of his appointment to the Governorship of this Colony, but it would seem that half a year is not sufficient time for Her Majesty's Government to prepare the letters-patent of his commission. We must confess that when we caught the term "Lieutenant-Governor" during the reading of His Excellency's commission at the ceremony in the Council Chamber yesterday, we concluded that we either misunderstood the application of the expression, or that its presence was due to the wonderful circumlocution and abstruseness which usually distinguish official documents, and as frequently signify nothing. It is, however, a fact that Mr John Pope Hennessy is only Lieutenant-Governor of Hongkong at the present moment. We understand that the letters-patent conferring on him the title and powers of Governor are expected here within the next month, but in the meantime Hongkong must try to get along with a Lieutenant-Governor. The affixing of the Great Seal of England, which we believe is the distinguishing feature in the preparation of letters-patent, is no doubt a very important proceeding, but we decline to believe that it cannot be accomplished in a satisfactory and thoroughly dignified manner within the space of six months. To speak plainly, we think it is perfectly creditable to the responsible authorities in Downing Street that Mr Hennessy should have been sent out here without his letters-patent as Governor of this Colony. The proceeding is unfair to Mr Hennessy because he comes here short of his proper title, and is almost made to appear as if he were here on probation; it is also unfair to Hongkong, because we, as a first-class Colony, enjoying the privilege of paying a military contribution of over £20,000 a year, and other similar privileges, possess the right to have a fully titled Governor at our head. His Excellency, in the course of his speech yesterday, said that "there is no Colony in the British Empire superior to Hong-

kong in the fact that it is, perhaps, of all the distant portions of the British Empire, the most important in its commercial transactions," and as we have the assurance of our local contemporary that this speech "was modest but manly, neither egotistical nor pompous," we can do nothing less than call upon the Home Government for explanations in regard to this unaccountable dilatoriness. Seriously, the speech of His Excellency is calculated to give great satisfaction to the mercantile community of Hongkong. The life and spirit of this Colony is its mercantile transactions; take away its trade with the mainland, and Hongkong becomes reduced to a few barren, miserable rocks, with products insufficient to support half-a-dozen Chinamen. If His Excellency makes it his special aim "to promote, and, if need be, to protect those commercial relations," he and the community here will, we feel assured, get along exceedingly well together.

We have received the Customs reports on the trade at the various Treaty Ports in China for 1875. It is a pity that these reports are not published a little earlier, because returns of trade for 1875 are obviously not of so much value towards the middle of 1877 as they would have been say twelve months ago. The trade at the port of Canton for the year under review seems to compare favourably with that carried on during the previous two years. Exclusive of treasure, the total value of the imports and exports amounted to Tls. 25,384,915, against Tls. 21,202,743 in 1874, and Tls. 23,691,923 in 1875. The value of foreign goods imported during the year amounted to Tls. 4,209,857, against Tls. 2,596,469 in 1874, and Tls. 5,880,808 in 1875. The enormous decrease in this branch of the trade in 1874, as compared with previous years, was due not to a decline in the amount of business done, but to a diversion of the carrying trade from foreign to native bottoms. This change was brought about in the latter part of 1873 on account of the native Custom House offering certain facilities by which cotton could be imported cheaper in native boats than by foreign vessels; that is to say, the duty charged on cotton arriving in native boats was less than tariff rates. In regard to shipping a marked increase in both the entries and clearances during the year is to be noted. In 1875, 867 vessels of 418,807 tons entered, against 791 vessels of 345,433 tons in 1874, and 757 vessels of 328,521 tons in 1873; no steamer cleared at Canton for foreign countries. Of sailing ships 12, of 7,800 tons, cleared for London; 12, of 7,194 tons, for New York; 9, of 3,207 tons, for Hamburg; 2, of 1,060 tons, for English Channel for orders; 2, of 746 tons, for Trieste; 1, of 364 tons, for Falmouth for orders, and 1, of 344 tons, for Bremen. The total value of native goods, especially peas and rice, imported during the year 1875, not including re-exports, shows a marked increase as compared with the years 1873 and 1874. This was chiefly in consequence of the wants occasioned through the failure of the local crops in the autumn of 1874 and the spring of 1875.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Hornet*, Comdr. Hippley, which arrived in harbour from Amoy on Sunday, will return to that port on Friday next.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that the S.S. *Argentino* left Singapore for this port on Monday, the 23rd instant, p.m.

This heavy thunderstorm which passed over the island this morning—so damaged the telegraphic land-line between Victoria and Deep Bay that considerable delay was caused in the delivery of telegraphic messages.

We are glad to learn that Commodore Watson, R.N., Senior Officer on this Naval Station, has received a good service pension. This fact, we are sure, will give general satisfaction to the Commodore's well-wishers in the service, as well as his many friends outside of it.

The adjourned inquest on the body of Tanza Kew and her Son, How a Kan, who were crushed to death by the falling in of a boat-shed in which they took shelter from a rainstorm at Tai-kok-tai on the 22nd instant, was resumed this afternoon, and after evidence, the jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

We are requested to state that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor will hold a levee on Tuesday, the 1st May, at 2.30 p.m., at which members of the community are invited to attend. Mrs Hennessy will afterwards hold a reception in the Government House Grounds at 4 o'clock. Gentlemen wishing to attend the levee are requested to bring with them two cards to be handed to the aide-de-camp in waiting, with their names legibly written thereon.

We hear from Macao that a severe storm of thunder, lightning and hail passed over that city about 8 o'clock this morning. The hailstones are said to have been as large as a Chinese olive, and small damage to glass resulted from the smart shower. Several of the skylights of the Macao steamers were

cracked or broken; and an old Macao resident asserts that for the last half century no such event has taken place, in his recollection.

This morning, at 11 a.m., a deputation of the Naval Officers on the Station waited on His Excellency, at Government House, for the purpose of paying their respects to him. Among those present were Commod



## SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir John Lubbock.)

24th April, 1877.

**A Ling v. A. N. Love, \$101.55.**—This was a claim by a Chinese tailor. The defendant admitted the debt, but the reason he gave for not paying was that he had no money at present. He was a master mariner, and when he had money, he told the plaintiff to come for it. He had never come, and the result was that he had lent the money to Mr. Anthony, of Messrs Broadbent, Anthony & Co., when he was in difficulties. Mr. Anthony had the defendant's signature on a bill of exchange, and the defendant stood in the list of the bankrupt's schedule as a creditor for \$300. He could not pay now, but would do so as soon as he got employment. Judgment for the plaintiff.

**Cheng Chai v. Ng Wing Sek, \$1,000.**—The claim was on two promissory notes, which the defendant admitted. He said he got the money in order to carry on the work of building the Cosmopolitan Dock, and Messrs Spratt & Co. owed him more than \$10,000 now. An arrangement had been come to whereby he would receive a certain amount every month, and when he got his money he would pay the plaintiff. Judgment for the plaintiff, but execution was not to be issued without the special order of the Court.

Mr. Wotton appeared for the plaintiff.

**Wong Yin v. Mak Wah Chan, \$8.50.**—The claim was for the value of eight blocks and five pitchforks, lent to the defendant. A deal of evidence was taken, and his Lordship took great pains to arrive at the truth, as there appeared at the outset to be hard swearing on one side or the other, and he was determined to find out the guilty party. The plaintiff and the defendant, it seems, were shopkeepers at Tai-ko-tai, British Consulate. The defendant borrowed the articles of the plaintiff to assist him in his trade of brewing boats. The defendant denied that he ever borrowed the things of him, as they belonged to one Chung Fat Po. The plaintiff admitted that the things originally belonged to Chung Fat Po, but he had run away and left the things in the shop. He owed the landlord some rent and the plaintiff took over the liability with the understanding that he was to keep the things. In addition to this indebtedness, Chung Fat Po owed the plaintiff some money for goods sold, so that the blocks &c. were kept as security also. But the weak points in the defendant's story were the contradictory statements of the defendant and his witness. He said Chung Fat Po's son handed him the things, while Chung Fat Po said he himself handed them to the defendant. There were other minor discrepancies which showed plainly that the defendant's story was to a certain extent concocted. His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff and sent the defendant to one month's imprisonment for contempt of Court. His witness was allowed to go away with a caution.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE TURKISH QUESTION.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Canton, 24th April, 1877.

Sir,—On the evening of the 7th of November I drew a copy of the situation resulting from the protracted diplomatic campaign as seen from my point of view, in the light of telegrams down to that of October 20th, the latest at hand, at that very moment; and if you will permit me to refer you thereto, you will find in your issue of the 9th item that the central point of the view was presented as follows:—

"The Turk shall be compelled by others to relax his grasp of the Christians of his European provinces, at least; and thus Mohammedanism experience a material and moral check that subserves England's interests in India, whilst she does not appear in antagonism to it. She neither forfeits her place as the champion of humanity, nor impairs her rule over Mohammedan subjects."

And now that the event of the hour presents the reality of our vision, what need that we regret the varying lights and shadows of the scene that for nearly six months have seemed to mock all the resources of diplomacy and all the hopes of humanity? Happily the pencil is not now withheld by a horror of the atrocities that before forbade realistic portrayal. But now that the tension of suspense is relaxed, we may again be permitted to give rein to conjecture, lest events quite outstrip our thought.

According to such light as we yet have, the actual programme seems about as follows:—Bulgaria is to be annexed to Roumania, forming a Confederation; Bosnia is to be governed by an Austrian Archduke; Herzegovina is to be given to Montenegro; Serbia annexed to Serbia; Thessaly and Epirus to Greece; leaving to the Turks Constantinople and Roumelia.

## COSMOPOLITAN.

## Manila.

April 17, 1877.

Our trade for this last fortnight sums up as follows:—

**Imports.**—From 7th to 15th inst.—Hemp 21,120 coils, Indigo 90 boxes, Rice 42,629 cavs, Sugar 38,728 coils, Coffee 2,627 coils, Paddy 4,790 cavs, Sapanwood 3,860 coils, Cawmes 58 cavs.

**Exports.**—From 7th to 17th inst.—Hemp 28,376 coils, Indigo 120 coils, Do liquid 61 casks, Sugar 45,595 coils, Coffee 771 coils, M. O. P. Shell 180 coils, Limes 127 coils, Cigars 569 coils, Rope 402 coils, Sapanwood 5,185 coils, Leaf tobacco 18,800 cwt.

**Exchange.**—Hongkong (eight) 6 1/2 p. cent. discount; Amoy (eight) 6 p. cent. discount.

**Freights.**—The British barque *Strom* has been chartered to go to the Channel 1. o. at \$3.10 for dry sugar.

The British ship *Orma* has been also engaged for the Channel 1. o. at \$3.25 for sugar, and \$4.10 for hemp.

The French barque *Carola* has been freighted for London at \$3 for sugar, \$3.5 for coffee, and \$4.10 a 24.10 for hemp.

The British ship *Parthia* has been also engaged for Liverpool at \$4.75 for hemp.

PAYMENT TO THE COLLECTION OF TOBACCO.

Government Decree of this Island dated Manila the 9th of April, 1877.

Article 1st. Government will issue Treasury bonds to the amount of \$4,333,000.

## UNDER THE CLOCK.

(World.)

Wednesday, February 28.—Early prayers and the drowsy atmosphere of the House on a quiet afternoon are so conducive to pious meditation that our thoughts are on this day of the week almost invariably directed to questions involving moral and religious considerations. Sometimes we are tempted to apostolize blows and knocks; but for the most part we are charitable towards our Digby Grands, and tender at this season towards the little "innocents." There was every reason why Mr. Chaplin should come down cheerfully in the full belief that his godchild, the Threshing Machines Bill, would advance smoothly onwards to its final stage. It had been received with open arms by the bucolic section of the House; nobody had spoken a harsh word to it; and the sympathies of Scotch and Irish members had been specially interested in its favour. But, alas, Mr. Bigger had not been appeased, and like a wicked fairy he was bent on mischief. When Mr. Gladstone warned Mr. Chaplin of the man of the next generation who would some time cross his path, he did not contemplate the member for Farnham, nor could Mr. Chaplin have been expected to recognise an enemy in the strange guise in which he was presented to him. There was doubtless something ominous in the fact that, as soon as Mr. Chaplin proposed to take his Bill into Committee, Mr. Bigger got up, and, beginning with the too-familiar "Well, Mr. Speaker," strolled leisurely up from below to above the gangway, keeping one hand in his pocket, and continuing his observations, contrary to all rule and order, as he pursued his upward peregrination. But, though his accents were harsh and grating, his smile was bland, his manner was cool, and by a stretch of imagination his bearing might have been supposed to be deferential. Moreover, when he had planted himself just behind Mr. Pease, who was resting on the front Opposition Bench, in the absence of some of Mr. Mitchell Henry's leaders, he addressed the member for Mid-Middlesex by the flattering title of "right honourable." Mr. Chaplin was therefore not wholly indisposed to tolerate him, and he was not at all averse to the pleasant suggestion that the Bill should be taken away and improved. "For," remarked Mr. Bigger, "he exercised his industry in a marked manner the other night by getting off a speech by heart." Hereupon indignant cries naturally interrupted Mr. Bigger, who, affecting to wish to avoid all offence, added, by way of apologetic explanation, "O, I merely mention this to show his power of going through a large amount of work—whether he was the author of that speech or no I don't know." As Sir Andrew Lusk has told us, a worm will turn; and Mr. Bigger's remarks were enough to irritate the mildest of men, as he prolonged them with distracting compulsion, standing the while in an easy attitude, his coat thrown back, his thumb fixed negligently in his waistcoat arm-hole, his eyes twinkling mischievously, and his teeth obtrusively gleaming. Every variety of angry expression struggled for the mastery of Mr. Chaplin's face; but as the precious moments slipped away he concentrated his emotions into a deep and settled frown, and with folded arms waited the result. Mr. Marten, by his side, looked perfectly scandalised as the process of "taking chances at the clock" was wandering through the clauses of the Bill, and protesting against a measure which he alleged could only cause a dreadful waste of valuable time. He confessed that he knew more about butter than the subject of the Bill, but for all that he was convinced it was a "bad one from first to last," and sought accordingly its details for matter of comment. The Speaker's ruling that he was out of order, Mr. Pell's complaints, and Captain Nolan's remonstrances were insufficient to stop him. "Well, Mr. Speaker," retorted the orator, "in a matter of order, of course, I bow to your ruling; and there's not the slightest doubt that the Speaker has said I have no right to speak against the details of the Bill; but this paragraph raises a question—'which'—which (and here there was scornful laughter at his hesitation)—'which will some day raise a debate in the House that will occupy, not five minutes, but five hours.' What this terrible principle was could not be discovered, for it was a quarter to six, and Mr. Chaplin's Bill was at least temporarily done for. But the principle of Home Rule, so far as it means government according to Irish ideas, had gained another triumph. Mr. Butt, speaking from his place in Parliament on Monday night, assured Mr. Whalley that the Home Rule did not particularly desire to kill off all the other members. But if their lives are spared, they must be ready to submit to the rapidly growing Bigger-Parnell despotism, tempered by Mr. Cowen.

Friday Night.—Mr. Jacob Bright, indicating the luminous body whose light he dimly reflects, has this evening referred to 'my brother, the member for Birmingham.' This is another insidious move towards revolution and anarchy, but amidst the universal anxiety to hear Mr. Butler-Johnstone has passed unnoticed. Never until now has a member of Parliament publicly acknowledged in the House of Commons his kith and kin, unless he was in a position to speak of 'my noble relative.' And to this rule we have adhered in defiance of the tendency of these busy times to avoid circumlocution, and come to the point, even at the risk of painful abruptness. In the stately old days, before the leap in the dark brought us into such strange company, Mr. Cress's predecessor was invariably referred to as 'the right honourable gentleman, the Secretary of State for the Home Department; or—by way of variety—the right honourable gentleman at the head of the Home Office.' Now Mr. Macdonald puts the matter short and saves time by alluding to the 'One Secretary'; and Mr. Bigger would as soon call him, as any other member, 'That gen'l'man.' There is not so much harm in these expressions, because, as we have it this week on the local authority of Dr. Kennedy and Mr. Raikes, anything may be said about public functionaries. But how about those who cannot get anything from the Treasury by way of compensation for lack of ceremony? Who in future will propitiate Truro's impetuous representative by cravering information of the honourable and gallant gentleman, the member for the Metropolitan Board of 'Works' and what will eat the honourable and learned knight, the member for the city of Oxford, from being dubbed in earnest, as he has already been called by a patronizing 'lapis lingua,' the member for Haverock? Soon we shall have Mr. Samuelson junior, proudly drawing attention to 'My son, sir,' and Mr. Samuelson junior, extolling the tutorial art of 'My son, sir.' An effort should have been made to check such a dangerous policy of levelling down; but we are still waiting for Mr. Butler-Johnstone.

We sigh in vain till midnight. Supported by Blue-books, pamphlets, and manuscripts, 'high on a throne of his own labours reared,' sits Mr. Butler-Johnstone. For full twelve months he has longed for the oracle to speak; and, as we fondly hope, the hour approaches when the silence will be broken. The way has been made very plain before him. Streams of rhetoric poured on our unresisting ears all night have reduced us to the condition of a debating club, and confused memories of speech-day throng upon us. Mr. Percy Wyndham has spoken his mind. That most promising of young men, Mr. Baillie-Cochrane, 'obliquely waddling to the mark in view,' having pointed to the path of safety, and blessed us with his counsel, has gone home to dine. Mr. Grant Duff has piped unto us, and we have not danced. Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice has drenched us with a torrent of words; and still we linger. For hours no one had ventured to approach Mr. Butler-Johnstone. Glances of entreaty have been directed to him from all parts of the House; admiring worshippers have gradually stolen nearer and more near to the place he occupies upon the second bench behind his pale countenance, and his lighted sensitive lips, he has made no responsive sign. The bottled sunbeams of his brain, which, appearing too soon would blind us with their dazzling effulgence, are ooked down with stern unrelenting purpose until the appointed time. At last the dapper little figure which enshrines the soul of the member for Canterbury moves. Fixing his eyes upon the Speaker, he bends slightly forward; his fingers beat a restless tattoo on his knees; in another moment he will be upon his legs, and the intellectual mine will explode. We are wrought up to the highest point of expectation, when Mr. Bourke, unconscious of the promising state of things behind him, intervenes. As a rule, we are always pleased to see Mr. Bourke, but his appearance at a juncture of delightful excitement is a decided damper. Instead of the burning eloquence of Mr. Butler-Johnstone, we have to put up with commonplace matter-of-fact statements, expressed in faint treble notes, and ending in an echo, and as the wailing of an infant banishes the voice of the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is admirably adapted to the reading of despatches, conveying, as it does, the notion of diplomatic secrets transmitted *sotto voce* from a far country, and rather exhausted by the conversation of that imaginary personage who defies ventriloquists from the remotest recesses of a chimney and sets at naught peremptory commands to 'come down, sir.' Having endured Mr. Bourke, we suffer the infliction of Sir William Harcourt's robustious harangue. And then, at the withering hour, Mr. Butler-Johnstone springs to his feet and moves the adjournment of the debate. A groan of anguish tells of the downfall of all hopes. Even the heart of Mr. Bigger is touched by our emotion; and taking the direction of affairs out of the unresisting grasp of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he demands that Mr. Butler-Johnstone shall, without further delay, 'speak to the main issue, and then take a division.' Such a behest, as addressed to the member for Canterbury, is proposed to the most trusted ally, like a restive horse or a spoiled child, and a more judicious effort is immediately made to induce him to relent. Sir S. Northcote pleads with him; Mr. Wolpole seems inclined to try the effect of tearful intercession; Mr. Baillie-Cochrane, having renewed his youth more than ever, urges him to go in and win; while Mr. Bromley-Davenport crosses the gangway with persuasive design. It is all in vain. Mr. Butler-Johnstone will be content with nothing less than a special sitting in his honour. Legislative business, public and private, must be thrust on one side to make room for the member for Canterbury, or his treasures shall for ever be withheld. Lord Hartington's hints and the Chevalier O'Clery's blandishments are alike thrown away; and there is no alternative but to decide by division the imperial question whether Mr. Butler-Johnstone shall be heard on his own terms. To the intense disgust of the Maritime Leaguers, the House refuses to prostrate itself any lower. One more chance remains. Sir H. Wolf cheerfully comes to the rescue, and makes a proposition which will still enable the member for Canterbury to divulge the secrets of his bosom, if, after reflection in the division lobby, he remains graciously pleased to do so. He remains obstinately dumb. The patience of the House is utterly exhausted, and at the suggestion of Lord Hartington, who for the first time assumes a sarcastic tone, Sir H. Wolf, not over-pleased, abruptly withdraws his motion. Gloom descends upon Mr. Percy Wyndham and his friends; for the latest edition of the wisdom of the ages remains a closed book.

## PIPES AND TOBACCO IN TURKEY.

(Cope's Tobacco Plant.)

In Roumelia, in the very 'home of the great Macedonian, Alexander, grows the king of tobaccos, and especially in a small place called Jendiche Bardar, situated to the south-east of Salonica (Thessalonica). This small brownish-yellow plant is allowed to dry for weeks, yes, often for months, after it has been gathered; then it is packed in small bales (bagettes), and is not till it has remained for years in the storehouse of the tobacco merchant is it honoured by the name of 'sala gubek.' The tobacco, sent as small as the finest silk, is thereupon in hot request in the imperial palace, in the sovereign's harem, and likewise in the Sublime Porte, where the Ministerial Council, in the midst of ascending aromatic clouds of smoke, discusses State affairs. The pipes, stalk as well as mouthpieces, which are used for the enjoyment of this best of all tobaccos, are with great care both chosen and kept. The clay head must bear the mark of Haussat, a noted maker at Fendekli, a suburb of Constantinople. The long jessamine stalk, with its silken-velvety hairs, must come from the Brussels plantations. The mouthpieces, of bright transparent amber, is carved after the most approved fashion; its 'stirra' (the thin shank on which it is fixed) has come from the hands of some most accomplished turner. Such perfect smoking requisites and this best of all tobaccos are deemed worthy of each other; and when pipe and tobacco are both of the first quality, the pipe-attendant (tschibuktschi) must be immensely deft in the performance of his duties.

Often have I, alike with amusement and astonishment, observed the proceedings of

the tschibuktschi, and especially the prodigious care he displays in placing symmetrically together the various parts of the pipe. The clay head, filled some days before, and enriched with a fringe-like ornament, is deposited in a tin box. Frequently I heard it asserted that the taste of the tobacco depended on the form and the size of the piece of burning charcoal placed on it, and the tschibuktschi, when kindling the pipe, takes with his tongue in the coal-pan till he has found a flat round piece. Though the Turk finds it all quite natural, yet it is a comical spectacle to follow the attendant in the discharge of his various duties. Holding the long pipe in his right hand, and the round brass dish in his left, the attendant moves with serious face and with measured step toward his master. At a distance from his master, which is exactly equal to the length of the pipe-stalk, he kneels. He puts down the brass dish, then he places the pipe on the dish; then, describing a half-circle with the stalk, he inserts the mouthpiece with the utmost accuracy between the open lips of his master. While the master is taking hold of the stalk the attendant rises from the floor, and he has scarcely retreated a step, when a cloud of smoke, sent forth by a deep breath, envelops him and everything around. The first draw is deemed insignificant; the second and third are reckoned the best; the fourth is regarded as bad; the fifth is thoroughly despised by the nicotine epicure.

Of the deceased Sultan Abdul Medschid, I have heard it said that of a pipe he never took more than three draws; also the former Foreign Minister, Aali Pasha, never smoked a pipe out. What remains, and is despised for the dainty smoker, is a delicate morsel for the servants in waiting. That which for the refined taste of the Turk is too rough and sharp, is delicious to the course gums of the wild Anatolian, who likes something which bites his tongue sharply.

As every one uses his own pipe, we must not be astonished that this instrument has become an indispensable *mode meum* for every man of rank. In effect, the pipe is for ever found in close proximity to the Turk. To wait upon his pipe, the man of rank keeps two, and sometimes even three, the home arrangements; another accompanies his master when he goes riding or walking. The long stem is carried in a beautifully ornamented cloth bag; the head of the pipe, the tobacco, and the other accessories are contained in a pouch which hangs by the servant's side. A foreigner in Constantinople often contemplates with curiosity a proud Ottoman proceeding on foot or on horseback, followed by a servant with this long, well-packed instrument, who, from the sirs he gives himself, looks like the armour bearer of some gallant blade on the way to a first fight. How times change! What the armour-bearer was to the old warlike races, the tschibuktschi is now to the effeminate descendants.

It is not an uncommon thing to see a Turk smoke from sixty to eighty pipes daily. The pipe is the indispensable companion of the Turk in every occupation, how earnest and important soever it may be. In the Supreme Porte, in the Ministerial Council, where the Turkish grandees debate regarding the welfare of their fatherland, which extends over three-quarters of the globe, the question was once discussed whether, during the consideration of State affairs, the tschibuktschi (pipe-bearer) should not be excluded. Great was the difference of opinions; long was the contest between the yearning of the palate and the sense of propriety; till at last was victorious the sentiment of some corpulent members, who thought that it would be wrong to reject ignominiously the old custom, and that the blameless tschibuktschi must be permitted, as before, to enter the chamber and give the needed attention to the pipes. And yet all members knew very well that this resolution was pregnant with mischief and danger, for the cunning servants, while busy with the pipes, snatch up with quick ear many a secret of State, and before even the Sultan and the official world have any knowledge of the decisions of the Supreme Council, many weighty debates and decrees have already (through the pipe-bearer) been divulged. Consequently, the tschibuktschi is, next to the servant of the harem, the most valuable reporter whom journalists and ambassadorial dragomans can find. How often have I seen a proud Levantine, who, in his contempt for the rest of the world, seemed as if he would scold the stars with his nose, cringing and crawling in the most abject fashion before a tschibuktschi, in order to entice him to communicate some important secret, or to furnish a glance into some valuable document. That this playing the part of the go-between is for the pipe-bearer a lucrative affair needs not be said. What alone, what exclusively, makes the tschibuktschi the alter ego of his master is the boundless love of smoking which distinguishes the Turks. Tobacco and pipes are thus not merely the distinctive tokens of the different ranks, but of the gradations of particular ranks. A Muschir (marshal) would think it altogether unsuitable to smoke with a pipe shorter than two ells, while the handicraftsman, or the official of a lower order, if his pipe-stem transcended the measure of that habitual with his class. The grandee, in contact or contrast with the man of low degree, can parade his pipe to its full length; but the man of low degree, modestly thrusting aside or concealing the instrument, must not show more of it than the mouthpiece which he holds in his hand. The pasha can, like the chimney of a steamer, throw forth clouds of smoke; but the subordinate must only allow small circles of smoke, light asephyre, to flow from his lips, and he must so in his humility contrive it that the smoke does not go in front of him, but swirls backwards. In the presence of a grandee, not to smoke is regarded as a testimony of respect. This sign of respect a son is likewise expected to show toward a father; and a well-trained and well-mannered son is he regarded who, spite of the repeated request of his father, refuses to smoke.

## A WATCH DOG.

Our reporter was out at Roxborough, looking up an item when he chanced to meet Jones, who was just entering his front gate. Jones asked him in, and the conversation turned upon the subject of the tramp nuisance, and presently Jones related his experience with a tramp as follows:—One day, recently, a rough-looking vagabond called at my house, accompanied by a forlorn, mongrel dog. I came out upon the porch to see him, and he said: 'I say, pardner, I understand that you wanted to

buy a dog, and I brought one around for you. You tell that dog to watch a thing, and bet your life he'll sit down and watch until he goes stone blind. Now, I'll tell you what, I'll let you have 'em. I'll let you have 'em short at this point with the information that I didn't want a dog, and that if I had wanted a dog, nothing on earth would induce me to accept that particular dog.' So he left and went down the street. He must have made a mistake and come in again through the back gate, thinking it was another place; for in a few minutes the cook said there was a man in the kitchen who wanted to see me, and when I went down there was the same man with the same dog. He didn't recognise me, and as soon as I entered, he remarked: 'I say, old pard, somebody was saying that you wanted to buy a watch dog. Now, here's a watch dog that would rather watch than eat any time. Give that dog something to fasten his eyes on—don't care what it is—anything from a plug, but to a skating rink—and there it will sit and watch, chained with a trace chain. Now, I'll tell you what I'll do with—' I suddenly informed him, in a peremptory tone, that nothing would induce me to purchase a dog at that moment, and then I walked him out and shut the door. When he was gone, I went across to see Butterwick about top-dressing my grass plot. He was out, and I sat down on the porch chair to wait for him. A second later the proprietor of the dog came shuffling through the gate with the dog at his heels. When he reached the porch he said, not recognising me, 'I say, pardner, the man across the street there told me you wanted a good watch dog, and I came right over with this splendid animal. Look at him! Never saw an eye like that in a dog, now, did you? Well, now, when this dog fixes that eye on anything it remains there it stays. Earthquakes or fires or footlights or processions or bands or nothing can induce him to move. Therefore, what I say is that I offer you this dog for—' Then I got up in silence and walked deliberately out into the street and left the man standing there. As I reached the sidewalk I saw Butterwick going into Colonel Dunk's law office just below my house. I went over after him, while the man with the dog went in the opposite direction. Butterwick was in the back office, and as the front room was empty I sat down in a chair until he got through with Dunks and came out. In a few minutes there was a rap at the door. I said: 'Come in.' The door slowly opened, and a dog crept in. Then the man appeared. He didn't seem to know me. He said: 'I say, old pard, I dunno your right name. I'm trying to sell a gorgeous watch dog—that one there—and I thought maybe you might be hungry to get a valuable animal who kin watch the head of any other dog in this yer country, so I concluded to call and throw him away at the ridiculous sum of—' ('I wouldn't have him at any price.') 'What don't you like him? Don't want a dog like a eye like a two-inch augur that'll sit and watch a thing for forty years if you tell him to! Don't want a dog like that?' 'Certainly, I don't.' 'Well, this is singular. There don't appear to be a demand for watch dogs in this place, does there? You're the fourth man I've tackled about him. You really don't want him?' 'Of course not.' 'Don't want any kind of a dog—not even a litter of good pups or a poodle?' 'No, sir.' 'Well, maybe you could lend me five dollars on that dog. I'll pay you back to-morrow.' 'Can't do it.' 'Will you take him as a gift and give me a shaw of tobacco?' 'I don't care.' 'Very strange,' he muttered, thoughtfully. 'There's no encouragement for a man in this world. Sure you won't take him?' 'Yes, certain.' 'Then, you miserable whelp, get out of here, or I'll kick the breath out of you. Come now, git!' And he gave the dog a kick that sent him into the middle of the street, and then withdrew himself. The trade in dogs is certainly not active in Roxborough.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

WHEN is it dangerous to enter a church?—When there is a canon in the reading-deck and a great gun in the pulpit.

## Quotations.

HONGKONG, April 24, 1877.

OPUM.—New Patna, cash, \$577; a 580	
" New Benares, cash, 550	
" New Malwa, cash, 562	
" credit, 567 a 570	
" Allowance Tels, 8 a 24	
" Old Malwa, cash, 585	
" credit, 600	
" Allowance Tels, 48 a 56	
CAMPOR, ... .. 18 a 18 1/2	
QUICKSILVER, ... .. 81 1/2 a 63	
SALTPETRE, ... .. 5.75 a 6.40	

## Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ... .. 2/11 1/2	
" 30 days' sight, ... .. 3/11 1/2	
" 6 months' sight, ... .. 4/0	
Credit, ... .. 4/0	
Documentary, 6 months' sight, ... .. 225 a 228	
Doonay, ... .. 225 a 228	
Calcutta, ... .. 78	
Shanghai, demand, ... .. 78	
" 30 days, ... .. 78 1/2	
Bar Silver, 17, dwt. 2, ... .. 9 1/2 prem.	
Mexicans, ... .. 2 1/2 nom.	
Gold Lead, ... .. 25.75	
English Sovereigns, ... .. 5	
Australian Sovereigns, ... .. 5	
Discount, ... .. 7 a 9	

## Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 26 % prem.	
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$670	
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$2,800	
Chinese Insurance Co., \$212	
H. K. Fire Ins. Co., \$537 1/2	
China Fire Ins. Co., \$127	
H. K. & W. Dock Co., 38 % dis.	
H. K. & S. M. S. Dock Co., 61 1/2 % dis.	
Shanghai Steam Navigation, 30 1/2 ex div.	
Gaz, 7 1/2 nom.	
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$55 per share	
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$100, ex. 4/1 1/2	

## Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs. Falconer &amp; Co.'s, Fremont, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, April 24, 1877.

BAROMETER—9 A.M., ... .. 29.974	
Do, 1 P.M., ... .. 29.890	
Do, 4 P.M., ... .. 29.914	
Thermometer—9 A.M., ... .. 72	
Do, 1 P.M., ... .. 73	
Do, 4 P.M., ... .. 75	
Do, (Wet bulb) 9 A.M., ... .. 71	
Do, Do, 1 P.M., ... .. 72 1/2	
Do, Do, 4 P.M., ... .. 73 1/2	
Do, Maximum, ... .. 75	
Do, Minimum over night, ... .. 70	



